CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

By the first of November we ought to have our potatoes in the cellar, and our corn in the barn. The husks never improve by lying out after that season, and we have not time to strip them from the corn we can throw the whole under cover where we may sit and husk in a stormy day, or in the evening.

Turnips should not be gathered early in the season, they are much better for being in the ground until November—our invariable rule has been to be sure and gather them as early as the middle of November, and when we have observed that we have never lost a turnip for forty years past by means of frost or snow.

As soon as harvesting is over we should clear our yards of the manure made through the summer, and place it in large heaps for spring use, or if it is to be spread on grass land lay it out in small heaps.—*November* is the time for spreading on the surface, for it then protects the grass roots, and it dries up less—but in general we waste much of our manure by spreading it on the surface of lands which have long lain in grass, and when we conveniently can we should plough and seed again, when we can intermix our manures with the soil.

The next business is, after clearing the cow-yard of all the old manure, to provide a large supply of matter to catch the rich liquids which would otherwise be wasted. This is a point which most farmers neglect, and this is the very foundation of good husbandry. Peat, swamp mud, sand from the road side, or from the field where it has accumulated for fifty successive years until it has half buried the walls, are all good materials to be carted into the yard in November. There is a fashionable notion that hogs are our principal animals for making manure, and we have heard it asserted that one hog would make as much as two cows; but this is not so. We would rather say one cow will make as much as two hogs.—With proper care one cow will make ten loads in a year, and this is enough to put on half an acre of land. When neat cattle are suffered to run loose under barns and sheds through the winter, the matter carted into the yard should be spread wherever they go, and not a particle of the liquid should be lost through the winter—if any man suffers his cattle to stray at that season when there is nothing to be gathered from the fields he ought to have a guardian placed over him at once. We cannot conceive of a worse practice than to let cattle scatter their manure where they please in winter. The cow-yard fence must therefore be made strong before the heavy frosts come.

A good wall about a cow-yard is not so likely to blow down or to decay as a wooden fence, and if you have any spare rocks on your farm pray dig them and lay them in the line of the cow-yard fence.—You may have some leisure to dig enough before winter sets in, and as sledding rocks is better than carting them, pile them in heaps before the snow comes—in March the heaps will often be bare when there is snow enough for good sledding—then will be the time to remove them.

While digging rocks keep your oxen with you—a good yoke will aid you as much as two men, and it will not cost half so much to board them. After you have started your rock of two or three tons weight with your iron bars, your oxen will turn it out quick time, and you may be digging another.

Hogs must be fed attentively this month, and you must not forget to give them a little charcoal—mind that. Frozen cider is not so good for the stomach as that which has been made and stored in good season. The cows may be allowed to eat of the pumace temperately, or of the apples, and they will yield the more milk—but like hired men, if they have an excess they will not be so profitable.

POTATOES---LONG REDS.

Other palates may be tickled, and other stomachs sweetened by different varieties of the potato, but for ourselves we have never found any half equal to the long reds. Ours were not dug until last week, when they were fully ripe, and having been planted early in May, they were nearly six months in the ground. We have been cooking and eating them, and find them mealy and excellent.

When this kind of potato is not ripe, it is no more fit to be eaten than a green apple—it is watery as well as all other potatoes are which have not had time to ripen in the ground. When laid in large heaps in the cellar, it improves in quality, as it becomes more ripe by lying thus, hence most people prefer the long reds in the spring—but if they have a chance to become ripe in the field, they are much better still, and may be eaten at any time.

We know of no potato which needs to lie so long in the ground as this, as the vines will often remain green until the frost comes, though the potatoes might have been planted early. It has been noticed that hogs have wit enough to single out this kind, and prefer it to all others. Among the human race we have heard a variety of opinions respecting this kind of potato, but we fancy all would agree as to its excellence, could all have access to ripe ones.

CANKER WORMS.

We again call the attention of our friends to this common enemy. If slaked lime placed about the roots of the tree will prevent the ascent of the grub and the miller, and destroy those that have come to the roots for the purpose of ascending, it will be no difficult matter to be rid of the nuisance entirely. We are assured that several have tried lime in this way, and find it quite as effectual as tarring, and not attended with one twentieth of the expense—one cask of lime being sufficient for fifty middle sized trees.

It is an undoubted fact that grubs and millers are approaching the roots of the trees at this season, and that some of them ascend—probably the main body of them lie at the root until spring—lime, then, placed about the tree will most assuredly kill all that are covered by it, and probably none could climb over the heap and live. A friend assured us last week that he had just found some grubs lying dead at the side of the heaps of lime, which he had placed about his trees. If it should be necessary to place a little fresh lime on the heap once a week, the labor would be trifling in comparison with that of tarring.

PREMIUMS ON PLOUGHS. Governor Hill, the editor of the Farmer's Visitor, N. H., after noticing the premium of $100 awarded by the Massachusetts Society to Prouty & Mears, of this city, says:

'The above decision has confirmed fully our opinion of the best ploughs invented in this country. We were confident there could be no better or more perfect plough than that presented us last spring by our friend Prouty. We gained by it, in breaking up six acres of sward land, fully the price of the plough.'

ENGLAND AND SPAIN. The number of newspapers in England is about two hundred and thirty, and the annual average number of convictions for murder is thirteen or fourteen. The number of newspapers in Spain a few years ago, was *one*, and the annual number of convictions for murder was upwards of twelve hundred.—"A *little* learning is a dangerous thing!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—Seeing in one of your papers, of July 1839, a recommendation urging the utility of ploughing grass ground, and seeding down the same the fore part of september, in my small way, I tried the experiment, & found it to exceed my most sanguine expectations. Having some moist land, not meadow, I ploughed it in August, and seeded it in September, 1839, one peck of herds grass to the acre, and one bushel of red-top seed. Buying old seed I lost my dollar for the red-top, and a part of my herds grass also—after all the failures I had a larger growth of hay this season than I ever had, the first year after laying down the same kind of land, and learnt one good lesson, viz: To save my own seed and money also, for where herds grass was then I gathered the seed and never saw better.

I have been trying your plan in regard to renovating old pasture ground, and have ploughed about an acre, one half of it wet ground; I have sowed some rye with the grass seed and find my sheep like it mightily. I have been informed that the rye will remain for feed for more than one year until the grass has covered the ground.

In our neighborhood we have one of the old fashioned ploughs, such as we used to break up new land with. It is about thirteen feet long and has a beam five inches in diameter, and it required twenty oxen to draw it—now we break up new land with a team of four oxen.

My son is much pleased with your plan of fall seeding on the furrow as soon as it is turned over, and we think in this way we can give all our land a chance, for it takes but little manure.

Yours, WEST WRENTHAM.

Oct. 28, 1840.

If all our friends who have tried our mode of seeding lands to grass would let us know the result they would confer a favor on the public. If the plan is a good one—if, as many of our friends say, they can raise double the amount of grass that they could by practicing on the old system let it be made more manifest—and if it is not a good one it ought to be rejected at once.

In common with others we would hold out inducements to our young men to try the powers of our New England soils first, before emigrating to the west, and the greatest inducement we can present is to show them how they can make farming here profitable. It signifies nothing to preach up duty and patriotism unless we can show them "the recompense of reward." We must show that New England farming may be made profitable—more so than western farming—and then our business is done. But if we urge them to compete with the western farmer and to attempt to rival him in the sale of grain or flour in our markets we shall take the most effectual mode to make them sick of this enterprise—we must cultivate here what we find most profitable, and not be urged to raise any crop that will not repay the expense on the ground that it is our duty to do it. Massachusetts does not yet raise hay enough for her own consumption. She can do it at a good profit if her sons will adopt the best modes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—As soon as my harvesting is over, I intend to cart out the manure from my cowyard, and I have some doubt whether it is best to lay it all in one heap, or to lay it out in small heaps, where I intend to plant corn, and where it may be spread without farther carting. I should like your opinion whether I shall gain enough by laying it in one large heap, to pay the labor of carting it again in the spring.

Yours truly, ALEXIS.

Framingham, Oct. 26, 1840.

We suspect we lose much of the goodness of manure by laying it in small heaps, and suffering it to remain during winter—we would rather be at the expense of carting a second time, than to expose manure so much. We sometimes pile it in heaps in the yard by the side of the wall, but when we have time, it is better to cart it out, and lay it in the field. It is then less labor to place it where we want it. [ED.

GERMANS. It is stated in a recent French paper that, at the port of Bremen, Germans are constantly arriving from all parts of the country, to take passage for North America. The number of these emigrants is every year increasing; it last year amounted to near thirteen thousand persons, and in the first two thirds of this year, it had exceeded 17,000.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BLACK MULBERRY.

By J. W. RUSSELL, SUPERINTENDENT AT MOUNT AUBURN, CAMBRIDGE.

The Black Mulberry tree, which is commonly met with throughout England, in the pleasure-grounds and parks of the opulent, is much esteemed for its delicate fruit. I have seen but few trees of this variety under cultivation in this country, and the only reason that I can account for its not being more generally grown is that the fruit is not so well known or appreciated as it is in most parts of Europe.

Mulberries that are raised from seed, have frequently *male* flowers, therefore produce no fruit: these should never be chosen for fruit-bearing trees. The only sure way of raising mulberries is from cuttings of the former year's shoots, having one joint of the two years' old wood. Plant them out as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring, in rows one foot apart, and at the distance of two inches in the rows, leaving only two buds above the ground; cover the ground with dung or leaves between the rows, to keep it moist, and the plants will need but little watering.

Plant the trees in grass orchards and pleasure-grounds, in preference to a garden that is annually cultivated. The finest of the fruit, when ripe, drops off, and if it falls on dug ground will be so much damaged, as to be unfit for use, as the earth will so adhere to the fruit, as to render the cleaning of it impracticable.

But if planted as before advised, the fruit can be picked up without receiving any injury. As the fruit is produced on the young or last year's wood, cut out only such branches as cross each other, and that are decayed or broken by accident. If, however, the tree should become crowded with wood, it will be necessary to thin it out in a regular manner, as the fruit will be large and of better flavor where the trees are kept thin of wood.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Sept. 1840

The above remarks by Mr. Russell, upon the cultivation of the black mulberry, are deserving of attention. Its fruit is much esteemed in Great Britain, and it has been cultivated in most all gardens of any great extent.

The black mulberry is one of the oldest fruits of which we have record; it is mentioned in the Bible. It is a native of Persia, where it now grows in great abundance, but the period of its introduction into Europe is unknown.

In England the fruit is eaten at the dessert; it is also an agreeable sweetmeat, but is not generally made use of for that purpose. A syrup is sometimes made of the fruit, which is considered excellent for sore throats, (*Duhamel.*) Besides these uses, all kinds of poultry eat the fruit with avidity.

The black mulberry may be introduced into cultivation to considerable advantage. In the place of many of the varieties of forest trees, which are planted either for mere ornament or for shade, and which possess no qualities as bearing eatable fruits, or leaves of any value, might be planted the black mulberry. It is a moderately sized, round-headed tree, of slow growth, late in putting out its leaves, but one of the first to ripen its fruit. The foliage is of a bright green, and unlike almost every other tree, is never injured by insects; the leaves remaining clean and perfect until they fall from the tree after the early frosts of autumn. As shade trees, and for belts to plantations, and even in extensive grounds for ornament alone, the black mulberry may therefore be planted, and the quantity of agreeable fruit that it would annually produce, would form an item of no small amount.

Other kinds of mulberries produce fruit; but the black, from the richness of its color, hardiness of the tree, and other qualities, render it most desirable. The Morus Multicaulis produces an excellent fruit; but as the trees in the climate around Boston lose most all of their smaller branches during the severity of the winters, unless they are protected, and most of their new wood retained, they will not produce fruit. But, as this tree is so valuable for another purpose, it will be cultivated for its abundant foliage, as food for the silk-worm, while the black mulberry will enrich our tables with its excellent fruit. [Editor of Magazine of Horticulture.

Through the politeness of the publisher, H. B. Williams, of Boston, we have received a copy of the "Cultivator's Almanac, and Cabinet of Agriculture for the year 1841." Besides the usual matter of an almanac this work contains much agricultural reading, from which the farming community will derive great profit. The author of this book, Wm Buckminster, Esq. is well known to the agricultural world as a gentleman who has taken a great interest in farming, and particularly as editor of that excellent paper, the Boston Cultivator. The work itself is got up in a style which for neatness does credit to the publisher. It can be had of John F. Brown, at the Franklin Book Store.—[Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

MANUFACTURING POTATOES.

Perhaps no vegetable, unless it be the apple, has a tendency to give so great a variety of sorts from the seed as the potato. Below, we give Gen. Robinson's account of a new variety which he has produced by sowing the seeds and carefully cultivating them, until he has found a variety which rival the far-famed Rohans themselves. Making all due allowances for any partiality which a parent ought to feel for its offspring, or in other words, for love of the variety which our friend's care and skill has been the means of producing, there is no doubt but he has obtained a very valuable sort. They must go by the name of the Robinson's, and who knows but our friend's name will go down to posterity in company with the Right Honorable his highness Prince Charles de Rohan, and the lovers of *good* and *great* potatoes honor them with praises of no equivocal nature, long after the rest of this generation are buried in impenetrable oblivion. But joking apart, this plan of introducing new varieties should be followed by those farmers who have leisure to do it. For in the first place, there is a chance of obtaining many new and valuable sorts, and it even renovates the old sorts. We recollect that Mr. Plummer of Wales, sent us a year ago some of the old Orange potato, which he had so renovated. We have now growing a variety which our friend Paine Wingate obtained in this way, which are very excellent. We call them the Wingate Whites. [Maine Farmer.

THE ROHANS OUTDONE. *Dr. Holmes.*

Dear Sir: As one of your correspondents considers the potato the most important of all edibles, you will allow me, I presume, to tell you a "little bit" of a potato story. In the year 1834, I planted the seeds of a potato ball, and have continued to plant from the product. Last year I carefully sorted and planted each variety by itself, when I found a large round kind, of a light orange color, to be a great bearer, which induced me to try it with the famous Rohan, which I have done by planting, on the 14th of May last, in the middle of a small field, on sward land, without manure, one row of Rohans, and one row of my orange colored, side by side, which have been treated every way alike, and which I have this day harvested, finding just two bushels of orange, and one and seven-eighths bushels of Rohans. I find too, on cooking some of each, that the orange is, to my taste, the best eating potato, although not first rate. I have another kind from the same ball, much resembling the famous "Butman," which I am willing to say I think equal to *any other potato* for table use; but as usual in such cases, it will not produce more than half as much as the orange.

I mention these facts, Doctor, just to show to every farmer, (who will take the trouble to read) with what facility he may accommodate himself with such variety of the potato, for his table or stock, as he may wish; also to our good neighbors of the Empire State, that they must try again before they beat Maine in potatoes, either for quantity of quality.

With much respect,

Your friend, &c.,

JESSE ROBINSON.

Waterville, Sept. 12, 1840.

[From the Boston Courier.]

PUMPKINS.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1839, I received from my son, who resides in Indiana, two seeds of the *Harrison* or *Tippecanoe Pumpkin*. The account given of them at the time I considered most extravagant. It was stated that some of them grew so large that it took two men to lift one of them into a wheelbarrow. I planted them in my garden; the vines grew very luxuriantly, covering a space of ground at least fifty feet square. The produce was ten pumpkins, weighing 890 lbs. Some of them measured five feet eight inches in circumference, and weighed 112 lbs. I was so well pleased with the result of the experiment, that I determined last spring to try the field culture of them. I planted seventy rods of ground, about the middle of May, in hills nine feet apart, with a good allowance of manure in each hill. The vines grew very luxuriantly, and the whole ground seemed to be literally covered with pumpkins, so much so as to attract the attention of every person who viewed them. Several of them were immensely large, weighing 116 lbs.—Wishing to ascertain the weight of the whole crop, as near as possible, I sent one wagon load to the public scales, and found the weight to be 1810 lbs. The same wagon was used to get in the remainder of them, and filled the same as the one sent to be weighed. There were twelve loads and a part of one, weighing 500 lbs. making in the whole 22,220 lbs., or at the rate of 50,788 lbs. the acre. The fruit appears richer, the meat much thicker, and the shell softer than our common pumpkins, and admirably adapted to the feeding of stock. It will give me pleasure to furnish seed to any person who may wish for them.

Respectfully, yours, &c

E. HERSY DERBY.

Salem, 14th Oct., 1840.

AN ENGLISH SUMMER.

Description of an English Summer, in the year 1768—extracted from a letter of Horace Walpole, dated June 15.

"I perceive the deluge fell upon you before it reached us. It began here on Monday last, and then rained near eight and forty hours, without intermission. My poor hay has not a dry thread to its back. I have had a fire these three days. In short, every summer one lives in a state of mutiny and murmur, and I have found the reason: It is because we will affect to have a summer, and we have no title to any such thing. Our poets learn their trade of the Romans, and so adopt the terms of their masters. They talk of shady groves, purling streams, and cooling breezes, and we get sore throats and agues with attempting to realize their visions.—Master Damon writes a song, and invites Miss Chloe to enjoy the cool of the evening, and the deuce a bit have we of any such thing as a cool evening. Zephyr is a northeast wind, what makes Damon button up to the chin, and pinches Chloe's nose till it is red and blue; and then they cry, *this is a bad summer*, as if we ever had any other. The best sun we have is made of Newcastle coal, and I am determined never to reckon upon any other.—We ruin ourselves with visiting our foreign trees, and make our hens clamber up hills to look at prospects. How our ancestors would laugh at us, who knew there was no being comfortable, unless you had a bill before your nose, and a thick warm wood at your back. Taste is too freezing a commodity for us, and, depend upon it, will go out of fashion again.

"There is, indeed, a natural warmth in this country, which, as you say, I am very glad not to enjoy any longer—I mean the hot house in St. Stephen's chapel. My own sagacity makes me very vain, though there was very little merit in it. I had seen so much of all parties, that I had very little esteem left for any; it is most indifferent to me who is in or who is not, or which is set in the pillory, Mr. Wilkes or my Lord Mansfield. I see the country going to ruin, and no man with brains enough to save it. That is mortifying; but what signifies who has the undoing of it? I seldom suffer myself to think on this subject; my patriotism can do no good, and my philosophy can make me be at peace."

THE GREAT PREMIUM ON PLOUGHS.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society last spring offered two premiums on ploughs, as follows:—for the best plough to turn the furrow flat, *one hundred dollars*—and for the best plough to turn the furrow and leave it at an angle of 45 degrees, *seventy five dollars*. The trial was had at Worcester and resulted in the premium on the first being awarded to Prouty & Mears, of Boston; and the second to Charles Howard, of Hingham, Ms. In regard to the two modes of turning the furrow, there is considerable difference of opinion among our best practical farmers. Mr. Buckminster, Editor of the Boston Cultivator, has levelled his shafts of ridicule, quiver and all, at the idea of setting the furrow up edgewise—but we know of many experienced farmers who strongly contend for its utility in many soils—especially in stiff heavy clays where there would be danger of the soil falling too solid if turned over flat. The Committee must have had a difficult time of it.—There were so many competitors and excellent instruments entered, that it must have been no small job to discriminate between all and decide, and even now we doubt if they will find every body to agree with them.

We publish the above from Doctor Holmes' paper, that the public may have both sides of the question—all other papers that we have seen, are very whist on this matter of setting furrows up edgewise—or, as they now phrase it—at an angle of forty five degrees. [ED

PRESERVATION OF CABBAGES. The following methods of preserving cabbages for winter use, are the result of experience:—

The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stalk. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots, suspended from the sleepers with their heads downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at all times. Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness; the whole virtue of the stump and leaves is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which would be occupied by other purposes, and seldom, if ever, rot; the outside leaves wilt and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating that serves to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

Another method practiced by some, and highly recommended, is to cut the head from the stump, pack close in a sack, taking care to fill up the vacancies with dry chaff, thereby excluding the air, and keep in a dry cellar. [Albany Cultivator.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

THURSDAY MORNING. We can give our readers nothing very decisive this morning in regard to the results in many of the States which held their elections this week, but we can give the probable issue of the contests in several of them.

New Hampshire. We have but little doubt that this State has given a large majority for the Van Buren list of Electors, though the Whigs have gained some upon them since the election of state officers.

Maine. There seems to be yet no reaction in Maine—a large majority of the towns heard from have given an increased majority for the Whig ticket—we have not yet half the towns but the Whig gain is considerable—if the towns to be heard from gain for them in that proportion the majority there will be eight or ten hundred.

Rhode Island. The Whigs have chosen their electors in this State by a very decided majority—nearly two thousand.

Connecticut. We have heard from most of the towns in this state. The Harrison electors will probably have 6,000 majority.

Pennsylvania. We have returns, such as they are, from forty-nine counties and there are six counties to be heard from. Both parties still claim this State with apparent earnestness though all agree the contest is a very close one. The Journal of Commerce, *called* a neutral paper, received yesterday, gives an opinion that the Van Buren Electors are chosen by a small majority, not over 1000. The New York Signal, a very accurate paper in its returns, and neutral in politics, gives returns from 51 counties and states that if the others come in as in October the Whigs will have a majority of 1258. The Atlas of this morning states that *all* the New York papers give the majority to Harrison. The Courier says it is impossible to determine with any certainty from returns collected by expresses hastening through a county and getting only a few towns. The Post and the Bay State Democrat *calculate on* a Van Buren majority of one or two thousand. The Times, neutral, has doubts but inclines to think the Signal may be most relied on. The official return will be in before long, and we have concluded to wait for it.

Maryland. The Atlas of this morning gives some returns *from* Maryland. The city of Baltimore comes closer and closer, and the Van Buren Electors have a majority diminished since the last trial—it is now only thirty-one over the other ticket. The State has again gone for the Harrison party.

Arkansas. The Post says there is a glorious victory for Van Buren in this State—a *Governor—Legislature*, and a Member of Congress. Mr. Fowler is the Whig candidate and he has gained upon his opponent, Mr. Cross, who will have a small majority over him. In 1838 his majority was about 2,500. The Whig papers say they have gained five members in the legislature.

RETURNS—ELECTIONS—MAJORITIES!—All parties are crazy and bewitched to obtain the latest news—extras are issued almost daily from three or four offices in the city. There was no rest on Sunday, and no less than four extras issued from four publication offices. The Whigs cannot sleep for joy and they fill State street until twelve and one o'clock at night to hear the report of the last express. They are like the miser, the more they gain the more they want, and they seem unwilling to let Mr. Van Buren have even Pennsylvania when they have all the other northern and middle States excepting New Hampshire.

The friends of the Administration on the other hand are all alive—they issue just as many extras, form just as many processions, and preach just as many lectures as the Whigs do—they will not give up Pennsylvania so long as there is one single vote there to balance on their side—on Monday evening they formed the most numerous procession that we have seen for a month, and marched out in good order to South Boston, with banners and excellent music—there is no mistake.

The Whig younkers had a large meeting the other evening—carried banners, &c. through the streets, on one of which was inscribed "Our mothers know we're out." Their marshals were on horseback, and all the little fellows could yell as loud, and cry "hurra for Harrison" as often as taller men.

BALTIMORE. The new census of Baltimore exhibit a population of 101,499, being an increase of 20,865 since 1830.

THE LATE ARRIVAL FROM LIVERPOOL.—The steam ship Brittania arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, making her passage in thirteen days and a half—thus we may calculate in future to be informed of the most important measures and changes in Europe in less than half a month from the date of their transpiring. And as Mr. Cunard contemplates adding two more steam ships to his line early next spring, we shall be under no necessity of looking to New York or to other American ports for accounts from that quarter, as each week will witness a budget brought to us direct by this line.

We see no occasion to alter our opinion in regard to a general war in Europe. The king of France with an unruly host about him—not yet firmly seated on his throne, nor supported by hereditay claims, is a man of some practical knowledge, and he will not be in haste to break with the great powers of Europe which have favored him so far at least as to look quietly on and witness the revolution which placed him on the throne at the expense of the old hereditary monarch.

France cannot afford to wage a war against the principal powers of Europe for the sake of the old Egyptian Chief, who wants still farther to extend his dominions. He has not yet enough of this world's goods to repay her for the sacrifice, should she attempt to ward off the blow of the united powers and therefore we may calculate on an extension of the peace of Europe.

WOODEN PAVEMENT. The Philadelphia papers of late have made frequent remarks on the wooden pavements of some of their streets. It seems that in Walnut Street the pavers are taking up the hemlock blocks that have lain only about a year and had decayed in such a manner as to render the road impassable—they are placing cedar blocks in their stead.

Now we say to the Philadelphia pavers they did not procure sound blocks, or they would never rot so soon. In State street the hemlock blocks have lain more than a year, and they are now as good as new. None of the good blocks have shown signs of decay. They keep their places remarkably well too, though the pillars of the new custom house have been carted over them, some weighing fifty tons and many of them forty tons. Some of the blocks have been taken up within a few weeks and show no signs of decay. We have no doubt that good hemlock blocks will last many years though cedar may last twice as long—they should have a fair trial, and if they will last seven years they will well repay the cost.

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC FOR 1841. Mr. H. B. Williams, at No. 6 Water St., has just published "The Cultivator's Almanac" for the ensuing year. Farmers and mechanics may here find something in addition to the usual lunar calculations, and matter much better than moonshine to enlighten their paths.

No practical husbandman can possibly estimate what he may lose by not possessing one of these Almanacs—for they are filled with matter wholly original, and not to be found elsewhere in print. Twenty five cents will secure to any one a right to one copy for himself and his heirs forever.

Nominations for Congress. In District No. 4, the Whigs have nominated the Hon. Nathan Brooks, of Concord, for the next Congress; and the Administration party has re-nominated the Hon. William Parmenter, of Cambridge.

In the Worcester District the Whigs have re-nominated the Hon. Levi Lincoln; and the friends of the Administration have nominated Isaac Davis, Esq. of the same place—election next Monday.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Times, of the 18th ult., says that John Howard Payne, Esq., had reached that place on his route to visit the western Indians, for the purpose of completing investigations of their history and habits. He travels under a special passport from the Secretary of War, and recommendatory letters to all Indian Agencies, from the Indian Department.

The Courier states that a private letter, of the 14th October, received by the Brittania, says; "Governor Everett and his family left Paris yesterday, for Italy. His health is not good."

The St. Augustine News of the 17th ult. says: "We learn with extreme regret, that Brig. Gen. Atkinson was stricken with paralysis, and there is little probability of his ever being able again to take the field."

The publication of the Extra Globe, at Washington, has been discontinued, and Mr. Kendall has issued proposals for publishing a semi-weekly to be called "Kendall's Expositor."

The editor of the Bay State Democrat says he understands that the Grand Jury has found a bill of indictment against him for a libel upon M. H. Grinnell, of New York.

THE LATEST.

From New York we have some return—the Van Buren men have carried the city again on the electoral ticket, but their majority is 6 to 700 less than at the last election—they have still about 1000 majority. In some of the nearest counties, the Van Buren party has gained largely since 1838—the Journal of Commerce says 2500—while in Albany and vicinity, the Whigs have gained, and feel confident of carrying the State. The New York Herald thinks the State has chosen Harrison Electors, but so few returns have come in, it is impossible to determine the question to-day.

Maine goes for Harrison by an increased majority, so far as returns have come in, and the probability is that Mr. Noyes is elected to Congress in the Washington and Hancock district.

New Hampshire has chosen Van Buren electors by a very large and an increased majority.

Maryland as we gave it on Thursday.

Ohio gives many more electoral votes for Harrison than Corwin had for Governor—probably 20,000 majority.

Virginia. This is one of the States that has long been on tiptoe—a little gust would blow her to the right or to the left. From the returns received the Whigs have gained on the last spring election when they had about 1000 majority. There are 119 counties in the State and only twenty have yet sent in—so we must wait a little longer.

Pennsylvania. We can give no better satisfaction than on Thursday as to the result in this State. Both parties have reduced down the majorities which they claimed to a very few hundred, and we cannot be certain how the electoral vote stands before counting within doors—Nearly 300,000 votes thrown and neither party can claim 500 majority! Three weeks ago the majority was from three to four thousand, and then both parties claimed the State.

☞ The Van Buren boys of this city took their turn of marching and hurraing on Thursday evening. The Post acknowledges the receipt of a salute from them of *nine cheers in passing the office.*

[From the Baltimore American.]

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. The bark Canton, Gibson, from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 14th September, brings interesting advices from Montevideo to the 20th August, which will be found in the following extracts of letters:—

Montevideo, Aug. 14. We are happy to say that matters now begin to look as if our troubles were coming to a crisis.—On the 3d instant Gen. Lavalle landed his army of 3000 men at San Pedro, forty leagues from Buenos Ayres, and was joined by many of the country people, who supplied him abundantly with horses, and on the 5th he had an encounter with the Buenos Ayrean General Pacheco, in which the troops of the latter gave way and dispersed, leaving their horses and artillery. After that, about 400 of Gen. Pacheco's men joined Lavalle, and Colonels Lagas (second to Pacheco) and Borda (Commandant of the Department of St. Nicholas) both declared for Lavalle also.

On the 11th, by the last accounts, Lavalle was at Arecites, with 4000 men, and in march towards Buenos Ayres, from whence he had received communications urging him to advance. From the South he had also received encouraging communications.

By the last accounts from Buenos Ayres, Rosas was making great efforts to stop the progress of Lavelle by concentrating his forces at the Sapioles, four leagues from the city. He was also ditching and fortifying the ends of the streets.

Lavalle's movements, and the expected arrival of Admiral Baudin, have combined to effect this market considerably. Hides have fallen from 42 to 30 reals. Salt has risen from 9 to 20 reals, and so on. In general, however, there is an absence of transactions, as all await the result.

By the packet we shall be able to give further particulars.

All the smaller French men-of-war that were here have gone up, and all the foreign men-of-war also. The large French vessels, Atlanta and Fortune, alone remain here, and the Cuirassier just arrived. It is said the latter would also go up, and that they will anchor in the inner roads.—It is also said that the foreign men-of-war have been requested to haul out of gunshot of the line of blockade.

Trade here is all at a stand; produce has fallen considerably, and holders of imports refuse to sell at present.

P. S. The French brigs Cassard, Cuirassier, Signe, and Zebre have arrived here from France.

Aug. 20. Since our last respects, the intelligence received from France has caused much excitement and speculation. The prevailing opinion, however, is that the blockade of Buenos Ayres will very shortly be removed. We are sanguine that it cannot last many weeks longer, and believe that the arrival of Admiral Baudin will be the signal for the cessation of hostilities.

By the official vote of North Carolina, it seems that the Whig majority at the late election, was 8080. North Carolina voted for Van Buren in 1836.

One of the hands employed on board the steamboat Narragansett was drowned on the last trip of that boat, while assisting to hoist in the small boat.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SYRIA. This country is estimated to contain about 50,000 square miles. The whole population is somewhat under a million and a half. The revenue for 1835, amounted to about £640,000 sterling.—The expenditure exceeds the revenue by about £500,000.

As the East India ship Madras was on her way to Calcutta, on the 21st of May, in lat. 118 S. lon. 108 E a flash of lightning ignited two cartridges of gunpowder in the cabin, in all three pounds. In the same cabin were two barrels of gunpowder, which most providentially were got out before the fire could reach them.

The most ingenious invention of weaving glass with silk, is proceeding with great success. The patterns wove are beautiful in the extreme, and have induced many of the nobility to select them for curtains and other ornamental furniture.

A gentleman of London is said to have made a contract for the exclusive navigation of steamers up the Amazon for 45 years, and is negociating for a communication by steam between England and Brazil.

The cotton spinners at Blackburn have struck work, in consequence of an attempted reduction of wages, to the extent of 10 per cent. It is stated that most of them consented to an abatement of 5 per cent, which the masters refused.

The Leinster Express contains an account of the apprehension of a gang of robbers. The gang, five in number, have been engaged for a long period in committing depredations in the counties of Kildare, Meath, Wicklow, and Dublin.

There are now only five of the off-spring of George the III. surviving—the King of Hanover, born in 1771; the Duke of Sussex, born in 1773; the Duke of Cambridge, born in 1774; the Dutchess of Gloucester, born in 1776; and the Princess Sophia, of Gloucester, neice of George III. (also surviving,) was born in May, 1773.

A monster mortar, made after the model of that which was employed at the siege of Antwerp, and which is destined for the museum of artillery at Brussels, left Antwerp for that city on the 15th ult. It weighs 20,240 lbs. Five shells, weighing 5000 lbs., were sent with it.

The Great Western Railway has run 29,200,000 miles, and carried 1,520,000 passenger, without any accident fatal to a passenger, from its opening, two years and three months.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Thursday, the 12th of November.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult. a young lady, in her 24th year, and described to be of considerable personal attractions, and high accomplishments, daughter to a gentleman of wealth and station in Herefordshire, eloped with her father's groom, an uneducated and very ordinary person, between forty and fifty years of age.

Letters from Milan give accounts of a violent storm which occurred here on the 10th ult. The hail stones are represented to have been so large, that they not only broke the windows, but the tiles on the roofs of the houses.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. *Friday, Oct.* 16, 1840. The present state of affairs is generally considered so singular, that the knowledge of the most experienced fails in offering any clue to the events which are in course of development; great caution is thus rendered necessary, and most persons are disposed to abstain from business altogether, rather than endanger their property during the present crisis by any operations of magnitude.

The action of the Bank of England upon the money market for the contraction of the circulation has been severely felt; and to such an extent is the screw applied, that we scarcely recollect a more stringent period than the past week; every means appear to be resorted to for increasing the scarcity of money: bills of exchange have been rejected when offered for discount, while large sales of stock have been forced for the purpose of absorbing all the available capital.

The condition of the Money Market has been affected more by the adverse state of the exchanges than by the prospects of a war; the exportation of gold having now rendered it necessary that some decisive measures should be taken by the Bank of England for its own preservation. Various are the opinions as to the means likely to be used for contracting the circulation, and an advance in the rate of discount or a sale of securities are advocated as most effective by different parties, according as their own advantage directs them. Under all these sources of apprehension the full rate of 5 per ct. has been maintained, both in the Stock Exchange and in the discount market, although in some cases we have heard of as much as 5½ per cent. being paid with first class Bills of Exchange.

Specie. From the 1st of September to the 24th October, $1,700,000 were shipped from New York to Europe. The last fiscal year, the imports from England and France to the United States amount to the enormous sum of $170,000,000, a great portion of which is admitted with little or no duty.

At a public meeting in Baltimore, resolutions have been passed expressing a deep interest in the success of Mr. Cushing's bill providing indemnity for French spoliations committed prior to 1800. Mr C. gave notice at the last session of Congress that he would call up said bill early next session.

The steam-packet President left New York for England, yesterday, taking about 80 passengers; among them are Mr. Juadon, agent of the United States Bank, Messrs Brown and Alsop, directors, and Mr Buckingham, the oriental traveller.

The steam-ship Acadia, Capt. Miller, left this port on Sunday at one o'clock, on her way to Halifax and Liverpool, with 45 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. *Slander Suit.*—A case of considerable interest came on in this court on Monday last. The plaintiff in the case was Miss *Lucy Ann Welch*, who had been indirectly charged by *O. D. Myrick* with having purloined a quantity of straw braid from his shop on Washington street, in July last. It appeared that Miss Welsh had formerly worked in Myrick's shop, but for some cause had left him. Some time after her leaving him, she called there one evening, on an errand, but staid but a short time. The next morning, Myrick missed four or five pieces of straw braid, and from from some statement made him, fastened his suspicions on Miss Welsh. A rumor was soon afloat highly prejudicial to the character of the young lady, and which rumor soon reached the ears of her sister Mrs. Skimmins. Mrs. S. went to Myrick and interrogated him as to the character of Miss Welsh. Without hesitation he told her she had taken a quantity of braid from him, and he could prove it, or words to that effect.—This charge was afterwards reiterated by him in the presence of Mrs. Skimmins and others, which induced Mrs. S. to commence the suit of slander in behalf of her sister.

It appeared upon evidence that Myrick had uttered the sentiments above expressed, and without apparent ground for his suspicions, and that there was a possibility of the braid being taken by other persons, they having the same access that she had. Several young ladies were sworn who denied having any knowledge of what had become of the braid.

J. C. Park, Esq. Counsel for the defendant, argued that his client was not actuated by any malicious intent in circulating these reports—that he made the assertions to Mrs. Skimmins in confidence, not knowing at the time, that she was a sister of Miss Welsh, and that he was betrayed into his assertions by the appearance of honesty on the part of Mrs. S. in making the inquiry. This argument could have but little weight, as it appeared that Myrick had made the same statement in presence of Miss Welsh and her sister.

Mr. Sumner, Counsel for the Plaintiff maintained that the charge had been rashly made, and without any foundation whatever, and that his persisting in the charge against her exhibited a vindictive spirit, and a determination to ruin the character of an unprotected female. He concluded by saying that he did not ask for vindictive damages, but such damages as would warn the defendant, and others, against the practice of circulating reports of an injurious nature, against individuals, where such reports had no foundation it truth.

The jury returned a verdict of one hundred dollars damages in favor of the plaintiff. [Times.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The grand jury made their report yesterday morning.

True bills were found against the following persons, and they severally pleaded to the indictments against them.

J. L. Simmons, indicted for stealing a case of Merrimac prints from Bebee & Co. 90 Hanover Street, on the — of October last, pleaded not guilty. His trial comes on tomorrow.

Paul Litchfield indicted for committing an assault on Edward Court, on the 9th October last, and breaking his collar bone, plead d guilty,—to be sentenced next Saturday.

William Wile indicted for taking a trunk and other property from John H. Stanton, on the 10th Oct. last, pleaded not guilty—trial tomorrow.

Wm. Brown, indicted for stealing bank-bills and coin to the amount of $60 or thereabouts, from Edward Chaffin, on the 14th Oct. last—pleaded guilty.

Eliza Stubs, alias E. Woodward, was arraigned on two indictments. The first indictment charged her with an attempt to poison one Ellen Moore, on the 21st October last, by putting arsenic into a glass of liquor, and causing the same to be taken to said Ellen Moore for her to drink. The second indictment charged her with keeping a brothel or house of ill fame. She pleaded not guilty to both indictments—trial deferred to week after next.

James H. Tucker, a mariner, indicted for having taken from the brig Chatham, sundry gold and silver coins, rings, &c. to the amount of near $60, belonging to a Maltesian—pleaded not guilty.

Hiram Averil indicted for stealing a time piece valued at $10, and a gold ring; did not wish to contend with the commonwealth, or in other words, pleaded guilty.

Andrew Call pleaded not guilty to three indictments. First indictment charged him with stealing one handkerchief and other articles; second indictment with stealing silver coin belonging to Mr. Bachellor; third indictment with stealing articles from Joseph Drew's dwelling-house.

Francis Mullen, indicted for an assault upon his wife, with a knife, pleaded not guilty—trial to-morrow.

William Page pleaded not guilty to three indictments. The first charged him with an attempt to commit larceny, in conjunction with Edward Cullum, otherwise Chas. Parker, by taking and breaking open a trunk, belonging to Stephen S. Stone, and was detected in abstracting the contents of the trunk. The second indictment charged him with stealing 28 pads of silk; the third, with stealing gold and silver coins of Wm. Hayden, to the amount of about $50.

James Thompson pleaded not guilty to two indictments for obtaining goods under false pretences, to the amount of $700, in July, 1839, from Horace Baker and Samuel H. Lanman. This trial is put off till the next term of the Court.

John Braman, a minor, indicted for stealing $50 in bank bills, from the dwelling-house of Patrick Barry, on the 21st of October last, pleaded not guilty—trial on Wednesday. [Times.

William R. Pelby, came in for sentence on Thursday for an assault on W. B. English, Esq editor of the Boston Daily Herald. His Honor Judge Thatcher took to consideration the provocation, to certain malicious articles in the Herald concerning the National Theatre, and posed a fine of $50, and costs. [Post.

STORM AND STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT. The Missouri met a tremendous gale Saginaw Bay on Friday night last—during the early part of which the connections of the boiler gave way, and let the whole of the steam. The boat, course, became unmanageable, and drifted more than 75 miles by the hardest blow ever known upon the lake.

The surges were overwhelming—racking the boat at every seam, and dashing immense quantities of water into the boat at every swell. The passengers manned the pumps and kept her above water until the storm abated.

The smoke pipes were blown away, the lower portion of the wheel-house dashed in, and other injury done; but no lives lost.

Ten tons of goods were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel during the gale.

After the gale subsided, the injuries the machinery were temporarily repaired and the boat came in last evening. Three or four days will be necessary to place her "upon her feet" again. [Detroit Daily Advertiser, Oct. 26.

NAVAL. United States ship Potomac Capt. Kearney, was at Rio Janeiro Sept. 14, for Montevideo about 16th

The Norfolk Beacon of 29th ult. says—Commodore Jesse Wilkinson assumed the command of the West India squadron yesterday, and hoisted his broad pennant on board the United States ship Macedonian. Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick the command of the Navy Yard at this station yesterday, and hoisted his broad pennant on board the United States ship Delaware.

A duel was fought a couple of weeks since, at St. Stephens, N. B., between a couple of young sprigs of the law, growing out of a professional dispute. At the first fire one jumped ten feet into the air, the other fell incontinently to the ground. Both evolutions, opposite as they were, were perfectly voluntary, neither being in the slightest degree hurt, but both prodigiously scared. It is more than hinted that there was nothing but powder and wadding in their weapons, which were pistols.

A man in New York, who had been two years an inmate of the almshouse at Bellevue, was taken from that establishment, on Tuesday, and committed to prison, for causing himself to be registered as a voter, in the first Ward.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

18	Shares	Boston and Wor. Railroad, 6½ per ct. adv.
55	"	Eastern Railroad, 99¼ a 99½ per share.
15	"	Boston and Prov. Railroad, 94 per share.
1	"	Lawrence Manufac. Co. 2½ per ct. adv.
1	"	Mass. Cotton Mills Co. $990 per sh.
1	"	Stark Mills Co. 2¾ per cent adv.
1	"	Nashua Manufac. Co. $547½ per share.
20	"	New England Bank, 3¼ per cent adv.
2	"	Massachusetts Bank, 99½ per share.
5	"	Merchants' Bank, 2½ per cent adv.
40	"	Shoe and Leath. Deal. Bank, 1¼ pr ct.
10	"	Granite Bank, 93¾ a 94 per share.
10	"	Railroad Bank, Lowell, 99 a 99½ per share.
100	"	Oriental Bank, $24 per share.
43	"	State Bank, $58¼ for $60.
10	"	Atlantic Bank, 91½ per share.
10	"	Phenix Bank, Charlestown 94½ per sh.
2	"	Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Co. 21½ a
24	"	Suffolk Insurance Co. 25½ for $26.
13	"	American Insurance Co. 6½ per cent adv.
12	"	Boston Bank, 9 per cent adv.
10	"	South Bank, (Sheriff's Sale,) 80 per share.
4	"	South Cove Corporation, (Sheriff's Sale) $30 per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. James Miller to Miss M— Langmaid; Mr. Jabez Hatch, Jr. of Marshfield, to Mrs. Abigail Caldwell, of this city; Mr. David — ard to Mrs. Mary C. Packard; Mr. Chas. Pi— of Newcastle, to Miss Rosalind Brown.

In Abington, by Rev. Mr. Ward, Rev. Dennis — ars, of East Randolph, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Dea. Joshua King, of A.

In Charlestown, Mr. Seth Barker to Miss — S. daughter of the late Isaac Mead, Esq. all of C.

In Haverhill, Mr. Nathan Rice, of this city, to Miss Mary Eliza Pearson.

In Cambridgeport, Joseph F. Wadsworth, Esq. of Duxbury, to Mrs. Ann Page, of this city.

In Burlington, N. J. 29th ult. Rev. O. K. Canfield formerly of Massachusetts, to Miss Charlotte A. Reed of B. Mr. and Mrs. C. are destined as Missionaries to Western Africa.

In Uxbridge, Oct. 28, by Rev. David A. Grosvenor, Mr. Wm. S. Braman to Miss Sylvia Keith.

In Douglas, Oct. 13, by Rev. David Holman, Calvin D. Eaton, Esq. of Pelham, to Miss Harriet E. Dudley.

In Bolton, Mr. Oliver Barrett, Jr., to Miss Abby R. Sawyer.

In West Boylston, Oct. 25, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hale C. Gleason, of Lowell, to Miss Lucinda Lawrence of Harvard.

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, 1st inst. Mr. Stillman Taft, 27.

In Scituate, 1st inst. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Capt. Wm. E. New, 37.

In Centreville, 22d ult, Capt. James De Lap Scudder, 61.

In Bradford, 24th ult, Capt. Wm. Gage, 78.

In Wilmantic, Windham, Ct, 27th ult, Mr. John S. Jillson, formerly of Dorchester, Mass. 31.

In Portsmouth, R. I. 29th ult, Rev. Robert E. Northam, 28, pastor of St. Paul's Church, in that place, and son of Stephen T. Northam, Esq. of Newport.

In New Sharon, Me. Mrs. Abigail, relict of Dea. Francis Swan, formerly of Haverhill, Mass. 82.

In Baltimore, 25th ult, Miss Sarah E. daughter of the late Jeremiah Wheelwright, of Newburyport, 23.

In Auburn, Ill. Sept. 15. of fever, Hon. Thomas Eastman, aged about 80, formerly of Winthrop, and more recently of Palermo, Me.

In Brookline, Mr. Thomas Swan, 66.

In West Boylston, Mrs. Eunice, widow of Mr. Abel Holt, 95.

In Sutton, Oct. 27, Capt. Frances Putnam, a revolutionary pensioner, 82.

In Sterling, Oct. 9, Mrs. Ruhamah, widow of Dea. Ebenezer Buss, 77.

In Westboro', Aug. 2, Hannah H. Cobb, 17.

In Marlboro', Oct. 28, Mr. Thomas Rice, the oldest inhabitant of that town, 93.

In Hardwick, Oct. 8, Mr. Jacob D. Rand, 63; Oct. 15, Mrs. Sophronia, wife of Mr. Stillman Clark, 44.

In Oxford, Oct. 22, Olive H. Moore, 32.

In Holden, Oct. 2, Mrs. Mitty, wife of Mr. Jonathan Flagg, 81.

In Barre, Oct. 22, Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. Christopher Smith, 56; 26th, Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Osborne, 19; Miss Abby A. Hancock, 21.

In Brimfield, Oct. 14, Mr. Christopher Ward, 83.

In Jaffrey, N. H. Oct. 2, Mr. John Putnam, 78, a revolutionary soldier.

In White Bluff, Ga., Sept. 25, Wm. H. Williams, Esq. formerly of Uxbridge, 39.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending October 31, 27. Males, 12; Females, 15; Still-born, 1. Of consumption, 6, dropsy on the brain, 3, hooping cough, 2, dysentery, 2, apoplexy, 1, debility, 2, infantile, 2, sudden, 1, burn, 1, typhus fever, 2, dropsy in the head, 1, canker rash, 1, fits, 1, casualty, 1, croup 1.

[R]EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, November 7.

[Co]als—The importation of English Coals this season has fallen short of expectation, and prices are gradually improving. The last arrival of Orrel was sold at ... and Cannel $11 per chaldron, both on long time. ... Scotia continues dull of sale, and in Anthracite, business done has been chiefly for the retail trade.

[Co]ffee—There has been a good demand for St. Domingo, and of other descriptions, the business done has been extremely limited. Nothing doing in government ...; a few parcels private Coffee, 2 a 300 bags, have been taken at $12\frac{1}{2}$c; 100 bags Porto Cabello, at 11c ..., 6 mos; Sumatra, 11 a $11\frac{1}{4}$c, 6 mos.

[Fi]sh—An increased demand has been experienced for most descriptions, with a slight advance on prices. ... consist of Shore Cod, 2 33 a 2 40; Bay, 2 17 a ... per qtl; Grand Bank, 2 50 a 2 58 do; Hake, 1 30 a ... do do. The Mackerel market has acquired a[n] improvement on last quotations, on account of an increased demand; sales of about all the arrivals have been made at $12\frac{1}{2}$ a $13 for No. 1; and one fare $13\frac{1}{4}$; ... $10\frac{1}{2}$ a $11; and No. 3, $6\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{2}$ per bbl—some at South catch, 6 62 per bbl. The last accounts [are] more favorable for the catch.

[Hi]des—The market is without any additional supply since our last report, except a few West India ... landed. There have been further sales of green salted at $5\frac{3}{4}$c per lb, cash; 10,000 Tampico Goat ..., to go out of the market, 56 a 58c each, 4 and 6 ... cr.

[Ho]ps—The whole stock in the hands of growers and speculators does not probably exceed 400 bales. The ... of the past week have been for Quebec and Southern markets, chiefly at 35c per lb, and some small parcels 36 a 37c per lb.

[M]olasses—Nothing doing beyond a common retail ...and, and prices remain as last reported; 150 hhds ...inidad, in lots, 26 a 27c, and Cuba, sweet, 22 a 23c [per g]allon; Surinam, selected, 24c, 6 mos cr.

[P]rovisions—The sales of Beef have been considerable at $12 for Mess, $10 No. 1, and Prime, $7 a $7\frac{1}{4}$, 4 ... Pork is dull at last quotations; and there is but ... doing in Lard, prices continued.

[Sa]lt—The import of 2000 bags Liverpool fine, per ... Claudius, has been sold at 1 75 per bag 6 mos; 199 hhds coarse do, 1 95, 6 mos; part of the ..., in sacks, at 1 25, cash. A cargo St. Ubes, under peculiar circumstances, brought $2 per hhd, 6 mos. ... consider the fair market price of the article to be ..., 6 mos.

[Sug]ar—The sales of the week comprise afloat 2000 ..., to Southern refiners, of Cuba brown, $7\frac{1}{4}$ a 8c; ... do, to the trade, $7\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{4}$c; 300 boxes do do were ... to-day, by a refiner, at 7 9-16; and 100 do ordinary white, to go South, $9\frac{1}{4}$c per lb, 6 mos cr; 120 do ..., in lots, $10\frac{1}{4}$ a $10\frac{1}{2}$c per lb, 6 mos cr.

[Te]a—There has been an active demand for Young [Hys]on and Souchong, and prices are fully sustained; of ... several hundred packages have been taken by [t]rade, at 60c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

[Bo]ston, November 7. Flour—There has been a [goo]d deal done this week, chiefly for the home trade. [A]rrivals at the close being large, and prices in New York less encouraging for Genesee, that description declined 1 1-16 per bbl, say 5 $18\frac{3}{4}$, at which rate, ... 5 25, quite an active demand has been experienced to-day, with considerable sales. The prevailing ... since our last, and which have been realized for [the b]ulk of the operations, are, Baltimore City Mills, ...; Fredericksburg common, $5\frac{1}{4}$; bakers' do do, ... brands, $5\frac{1}{4}$ a $5\frac{1}{2}$; and choice do do, $5\frac{1}{2}$ a ... bbl; Georgetown, $5\frac{1}{4}$, cash, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 60 and 90 ...; Genesee, 5 $18\frac{3}{4}$ a 5 25; and fancy, 5 31 a ... do, cash.

[Gr]ain—The arrivals since our last are not far from 60,000 bushels grain; the market has been very ...d, and lower prices submitted to; yellow round, $62\frac{1}{2}$c; do flat, 58 a 60c, and white, 53 a 54c.—[The] market closes exceedingly dull, at the lowest named ...; 7000 bushels Southern Oats sold to-day at 31c; ... early in the week of 15,000 do do, 31 a 32c per ...el.

[Ne]w York, Nov. 4. Flour—The market since our ... very inactive; round hoop Ohio is wanted at ...; fancy brands command 5 $12\frac{1}{2}$.

[Gr]ain—Ohio Wheat, 1 00 a 1 02, cash; Northern ... 61c afloat, 63c delivered; Northern Oats, in lots, ...; Jersey, 32 a 35c; North River Barley, 62c; [No]rthern Corn, scarce, 58c for distilling; Old North... ...s readily at 50 a 56c, afloat and delivered. ... loose by the load, 56 a 68c by the 100 lbs.

[Ph]iladelphia, Oct. 31. Flour—Pennsylvania ... is steady at $5 00 per barrel; Rye Flour, $3\frac{1}{4}$. [Gr]ain—Sales of Pennsylvania Wheat, $1 00 a 1 01; [Sout]hern, 85 a 90c; Rye, 58 a 60c per bushel; Yellow ..., 52 a 53c; White, 50c; Oats, 26c per bushel.

[B]altimore, Oct. 31. Flour and Meal—There is ...ll decline in the price of Howard St. Flour since [l]ast report, the principal sales (not exceeding probably 1000 bbls) from stores having been made at 4 90 ...ood common brands. There have also been sales [at 4] 94 a $5, the latter for a select brand, but in general the demand is any thing else than animated. The ...d wagon price is unsettled, 4 $87\frac{1}{2}$ to a fraction ... Sales of City Mills have been made at 4 87, ... equal thereto, to $5 on time, without interest ... a lot of 800 bbls at the former rate. The light ... of Susquehanna is offered at 4 94 per bbl. We [hear] of no sales of Rye Flour. Baltimore manufactured Corn Meal is held at $15 for hhds, and 3 25 for ... a lot of 100 bbls of the latter has sold at 3 $12\frac{1}{2}$. [Insp]ected this week:

Howard street	6,077 bbls.	44 hf bbls.
City Mills	5,865 "	328 " "
Susquehanna	585 "	" "
	12,627 bbls.	372 hf. bbls.

[Maki]ng a total for the week of 12,627 bbls. of Wheat ...; besides 10 bbls Rye do; and 34 hhds and 232 ... of kiln-dried Corn Meal.

[Gr]ain—Wheat remains much as noticed last week, ... as regards prices and the demand. Sales have [been] regular, of Maryland and Virginia red at 90 a 95c [fo]r to good, and $1 for prime. Prices for prime ... ban ... red have been steady at 1 03 a 1 04. We ... Maryland Rye 55c, and Susquehanna, 60. Corn ... forward more freely, and new white has sold ..., old is selling at 48 to 49c for very prime; and ... at 52 a 53c, which is a small decline. Oats ... got up to 30c for prime Maryland; we quote 28 a ... as in quality.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

[Pot]atoes, per bushel	$37\frac{1}{2}$	a	50
[T]urnips, half peck	6	a	8
[Car]rots, per bush	..	a	50
...s, per bush	50	a	60
[On]ions, yellow, per bunch	$2\frac{1}{2}$	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	$62\frac{1}{2}$
[Cr]ookneck Squashes, per lb	1	a	$1\frac{1}{2}$
[Cau]liflowers, each	12	a	25
[Br]ocoli, each	$12\frac{1}{2}$	a	25
[Pa]rsley, hf. peck	..	a	25
[To]matoes, per half peck	20	a	25
[Ce]lery, per root	6	a	$12\frac{1}{2}$
[C]abbages, each	4	a	6

Fruit.

[A]pples, per bush	50	a	75
[A]pples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
[P]ears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
[S]t. Michael Pears, com. pr doz.	50	a	75
" " extra, "	1 00	a	1 50
[S]weet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
[B]arberries, per bush	75	a	1 00
[C]ranberries, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
[G]rapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	$62\frac{1}{2}$
[L]emons, per dozen	17	a	20
[O]ranges, do do	25	a	50
[Ba]ked Apples, do do	7	a	8
[W]alnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
[C]hestnuts, per bush	2 50	a	2 75
[B]eans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

SEED MARKET.

[Mu]stard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
[H]emp Seed, per bushel,	..	a	2 00
[Ca]nary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
[Fla]x Seed, per bush,	1 25	a	1 35
" American, do do,	..	a	..
[Cl]over, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do.	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
[T]imothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	4 00	a	4 50
[Re]d Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" Southern, do	70	a	75
[Or]chard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
[M]illet, do	2 00	a	2 50
[Bu]ckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

HOP MARKET.

[1]st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	37
[2]d do do do	..	a	..

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	..	a	..
" four meal,	4	a	5
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	18
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, whole hogs,	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb.,	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	$13\frac{1}{2}$	a	14
Do. Western, do do	13	a	14
Lard, best, per lb	$10\frac{1}{2}$	a	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per lb	10	a	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Turkeys, pr lb	10	a	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a	1 25
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	8 50	a	9 00
Cannel, do do,	..	a	..
Orrel, do do,	8 50	a	9 00
Pictou, do do,	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do,	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do,	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron,	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	7 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	16	a	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Rio Grande	16	a	$16\frac{1}{2}$
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	13	a	$13\frac{1}{2}$
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	26	a	30
do country do	23	a	28
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	27
do dry hide	20	a	23
New York red, light	21	a	23
do do, middling	21	a	22
do do, overweight	10	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	23
do dry hide	18	a	21
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	33	a	35
" " " ½ "	36	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	45
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	28
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden,	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's,	..	a	..
white lump,	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	85
Straw	40	a	45

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	48	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Nov. 2. At market, 3550 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 8400 Sheep, and 800 Swine. A large number of Beef Cattle and a still larger number of Sheep unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices have declined, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, 5 25 a 5 50; second quality, 4 75 a $5; third quality, 3 50 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—We reduce our quotations; at which prices the barrellers purchased a full supply.—Mess, 4 75; No. 1, $4; No 2. $3.

Stores—Yearlings, $5 a 9; two year old, $12 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Dull, and the market glutted. Lots were sold at 1 25, 1 33, 1 37, 1 50, 1 75, 1 80, $2, 2 33, and 2 50.

Swine—Sales quick. Lots to peddle at $3\frac{1}{2}$c for Sows, and $4\frac{1}{2}$c for Barrows. At retail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ a $5\frac{1}{2}$.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. At market, 1150 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 250 from the South, and the balance from this State; and 3000 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was dull, and prices rather lower. Sales 1000 head at 5 50 a 7 50, averaging 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand, and all sold; Sheep at 1 50, $3, and 5; Lambs at 88c, 1 25, and 3 50 each.

LOST,

IN Brighton, on Monday, November 2d, a LIGHT RED YEARLING STEER, marked W. on the left rump. The Steer was lost in one of the lanes, there being several lots of cattle turned into the same lane, and very much confusion took place in separating. I have since learned by the Drover that seven yearling Heifers were turned into the lane from the same yard and mark, and in the same huddle, and were to be drove out west some thirty miles or more, with some two year olds. Whoever can give information of the Steer, will please direct a line to ARTEMAS ALDRICH, Wrentham, Mass., and shall be handsomely rewarded.

nov7—3t

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of DANIEL SANGER, late of Framingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, inestate. Greeting.

WHEREAS MOSES EDGELL, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county the first account of his Administration upon the Estate of said deceased.

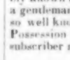
You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

Witness S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate at Framingham, this twenty seventh day of October, A. D. 1840. ISAAC FISK, Register.

Oct. 31—3w

AGAWAM HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

LEMON SYRUP LABELS,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13-

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received.

D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

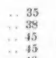
PURE SPERM OIL

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 191 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense.

oct. 24 1y

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

QUINCY HALL

CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

(Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the dealers.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P. S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. 1y1—oct 17

BARRETT'S

OLD MALDEN

DYE HOUSE.

OF 36 YEARS STANDING

OFFICE 35 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON

Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE

CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS

MERINO & M. D. LAINE DRESSES

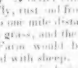
COATS & PANTALOONS

of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.

oct10 eptf

FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good root cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat. (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

C. W. BRABROOK,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,

oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would suggest to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00	Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
" dress "	12,00	Drilling overhauls	62
Short business or riding coat	9,00	Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Super Cassimere pants	4,50	Stout blue drilling frocks	75
Black Satin Vests—good article	2.00	50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Valencia, do.	1,50	Stout heavy drawers	1,00
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50	A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00	or 50 cents each	
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12	A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12	Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
25 dozen linen bosoms	37	A lot of heavy Gloves	
Stout working vests	1,00	Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50	Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37	A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75		
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50		
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87		

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Camblets—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble,	Gros de Afrique,	Gros de Levant,
Gros de Naples,	Gros de France,	Gros de Rhine,

Gros de Berlin, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds. WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice article at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk

Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS, put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PÆONIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shewn at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

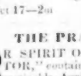
Boston, September 26, 1840.

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO.,

Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,

Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.

mh 21.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what has been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition, to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 *per cent.* more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best, they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—a medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences, turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Sep19—4t

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

POETRY.

☞ New Orleans should not be forgotten,
Her staples—sugar, wit, and cotton;
"Pic" argues fairly as below,
Now choose ye—depot, or depo. [Cultivator.

DEPOT.

If teapot is tea-*pot*, and who says it's not,
The d-e-p-o-t should be a de-*pot*.
And if g-o-t, *got* should be g-o-t—*go*,
Then d-e-p-o-t may be a de-po.
Though we do steal some words from the merry French nation,
There is no use in stealing their pronunciation;
And we can't say our language is very much better
By gaining a word with the loss of a letter,
To be "right to a t," you must write p-o-t,
Yet kick out the t in pronouncing, you see,
Thus de-po is de-pot, and yet it is not,
And so we are puzzled to know what is what.

PHEMA.

CONJUGAL LOGIC.

'My dear, did you not buy a handsome shawl for fifty dollars?' 'Yes, my love.' 'So I thought. Well, it is lying on the floor in the other room. As the times are hard, and I can scarcely pay my notes I hope you will be a little careful of your fine clothing.' 'Oh, that is of no consequence, for the shawl must be cleaned before it is used again.' 'My dear, one of the children has just thrown your handsome shawl down the cistern.' 'Indeed, I am really sorry, but it needed washing, and I will take it out presently.' On the next day, the husband desiring his lady to accompany him a short distance into the country, she dressed for the purpose. 'My dear, why don't you wear your new shawl?' 'It is not taken out of the cistern yet; I will attend to it, the first thing, when we come home. You know I could not wear it all dripping wet.' A week afterwards, a servant hooked up the shawl by accident, with a cistern pole. This elegant article was now transformed into a dirty rag, and punched full of holes. 'My dear, if you had taken it out when I first mentioned it, all would have been well.' 'Oh no, my love, it would never have been fit to wear, after being put into that muddy cistern.' 'But, my dear, if you had picked it off the floor when I first mentioned it, it would never have got into the cistern.' 'I suppose it dropped from the table where it was laid, which I am sure could not be helped.' 'But, my dear, if you had put it in its proper place when you first took it off, it would never have fallen from the table.' 'And if I had kept myself in my proper place, I never should have been the companion of such a wretched, miserly busy-body as yourself.' 'My dear, you are always too dilatory. If you had not deferred that speech until after our marriage, you never would have been taken from the arms of your beggarly old father.' 'Then I never should have gone from under the protection of a gentleman, to shelter under the roof of a fellow.' 'I wonder, my dear, how a lady of your refined and exalted notions can continue under the roof of a *fellow*.' 'You will give me time for the horses to be put to the carriage.' She rings, and orders the carriage, puts on her things, and moves slowly towards the door. 'My dear, are you really going?' 'Yes, but why do you speak so kindly, if you hate me?' 'I did not say that I hated you, my dear.' 'Did you not? But the shawl.' 'Let that go, my dear.' It is not worth a thought.'—'Now you speak like yourself. What a dear love.' They kissed affectionately.—After this little scene, the lady always did as she pleased with her shawl, and her 'dear love' compounded with his creditors in a few months, while his loving wife ran off with a Colonel. [Sunday Morning Atlas.

EARLY MARRIAGES. One of the causes of discontent arises from early marriages, which is a distinguished feature of this country. Long before a girl has gone through her studies, useful and ornamental, she is thinking of getting married, and falls in love with a young gentleman with curly locks, who danced with her at the last party; and, if she receives any encouragement, she is miserable until a match is arranged—and a hasty marriage opens the eyes of both parties to the silly step they have taken. No girl should marry under twenty—and it would do them no harm to remain single until twenty-five; for then the mind is matured and the constitution formed. A proper course of studies for a young lady cannot well terminate under fifteen or sixteen, and then her domestic duties should begin.—On a sound education and accomplishment she should engraft a perfect and practical knowledge of domestic affairs—learn to make herself useful in such departments of household duties as are exclusively the task of women; and after she had full experience—after all romance has vanished, the sober, sedate, yet joyous and happy state of matrimony ensues; she enters upon her duties with confidence, based on that experience; her choice is cautiously not hastily made, and she has the prospect of every happiness in her new position, and such things as separation or divorce never enter into her imagination.

FROM CURTIS' *Recollections of Washington*. A sublime instance of virtue and patriotism, worthy of America's heroic age, marked the era of the seige of Yorktown. Gen Nelson, one of the conscript fathers who had signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was now in the field as commander-in-chief of the militia, and Governor of the State of Virginia.—Lafayette, having just finished a battery mounting very heavy ordnance, and being about to open on the town, requested Governor Nelson to instruct him as to the best direction of the guns. There, cried the patriot and hero, without a moment's hesitation, there, sir, against that house, it is mine, and, being now the best in the place, no doubt contains the British head quarters. Fire upon it my dear Marquis, batter it to the ground, rather than that any property of mine should for a moment afford a shelter to the enemies of my country.

SAM PATCH'S LAST LEAP.

The memory of Sam Patch will live forever! Associated, as is his name, with the Falls of the Genesee, whose terrific waters go on in their majestic thunderings down the dizzy depths of one hundred and twenty feet, into the awful chasm that engulphed his body from all human view, it becomes a part of their history, and forms an era and an event which cannot be overlooked. The following description of his 'last leap,' which occurred at these Falls ten years since, was written by a gentleman who witnessed his airy flight, and may be depended upon as correct. 'Some things can be done as well as others,' said Sam, and as the last word died upon his lip, he leaped into eternity!

If our memory does not fail us, it was in the fall of 1830 when Sam Patch made his appearance in Rochester, N. Y., to take (as he said) his 'last leap' over the Genesee Falls. He was just in the prime of life, well formed, and possessed that bold and reckless daring so necessary to accomplish a feat fraught with so much danger as the one he was about to perform.

Perhaps it may be well here to observe that in the spring previous, he had jumped these falls and came out below with safety, and without any apparent injury; otherwise it might be supposed that he was insane, or intended suicide. At the appointed time the people began to assemble in large numbers from all directions, the old and the young; and among them might be seen many who had come from the adjoining towns and villages, all pressing on with eager haste, each anxious to precede his neighbor, in order to secure the most eligible position; their faces beaming with joy and pleasure, in anticipation of viewing so novel and interesting a scene.

The banks on each side of the river below the falls which are from 100 to 120 feet in height, were completely covered with spectators. Some of the most daring in their anxiety to obtain a place from which they could have an unobstructed view, forgot for a moment the danger to which they were subjecting themselves, and stood upon the very verge of the precipice, while the timid and cautious occupied the more elevated and less dangerous positions. The roofs of the houses, the windows, and every accessible point from which a view could be obtained, were literally crowded; probably presenting one of the most animated and lively scenes ever witnessed on the banks of the Genesee.

The point from which our adventurer was to make his descent was a small island situated about mid-way of the river, on which, near the brink of the precipice, was erected a staging 24 feet high, making an elevation of 120 feet from the water below, the falls being at this place 96 feet in height.

All were impatiently awaiting his arrival, when his coming was announced by the loud cheering of those who had assembled on the island which continued but a moment, then all was silent. A few moments elapsed—he then emerged from the multitude—ascended the ladder to the top of the staging, approached the edge of the platform, and surveying with a scrutinizing glance the gulph below, apparently lost in thought and contemplation of the frightful part he was about to act, and the fearful consequences that might follow. But, as if recollecting himself again, he stepped back, turned and addressed a few words to those who were in his immediate vicinity, bid his friends a last farewell, and with one bound cleared himself from the platform, and descended into the watery element below! A splash, a few *ripples* on the water, and all was over! Every eye was riveted on the spot, gazing with the utmost anxiety, expecting every moment to see him rise to the surface; but, alas! they were doomed to disappointment; nothing was to be seen, but the agitated waters, and not a sound was heard but the continuous roar of the mighty cataract.—Soon the awful truth flashed upon our minds that he had fallen a victim to his own temerity, and sunk to rise no more, and this was truly and emphatically his '*last leap!*'

Search was immediately made for his body, but it was not found until the next spring, when it was picked up and interred on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Genesee river. [Hartford Review.

EASTERN RAIL ROAD. The section of this road from Newburyport to Portsmouth is now in a state of readiness for the cars; and will be opened to the latter place on Monday next. Three trains each way will pass daily between Boston and Portsmouth; and the time of a passage will be about two hours.

The freedom from accidents which has attended the travelling on this road is remarkable, and reflects great honor on the carefulness and efficiency of Stephen A. Chase, Esq., the Superintendent, and all concerned. It is now a little more than two years since the road was first opened between Boston and Salem; and since that time about a *million* of passengers have been conveyed over the different sections of it, yet not an accident of any note has occurred, nor has any traveller of this great number received the slightest injury. The Superintendent in his arrangement for *starting* and *passing*, allows not the slightest deviation from the fixed rule, in any case. This is a sure way, and the only way, effectually to guard against the danger of a collision of trains.

At the late term of the Iberville, (La.) Court, Charles Lewis was found guilty of negro stealing, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary.—Richard Case was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Arsenic, or ratsbane, is an acid prepared chiefly in Saxony and Bohemia, where it is procured on a large scale during the smelting of cobalt ores. When prepared for use as a medicine, it is a powder of a white color, testing acid and leaving a sweetness on the palate.

PARTY VIOLENCE. The elective franchise is dear to every voter in this republic. It was secured to him by the blood and treasure of patriots, whose memories will never die; and too much importance cannot be reposed in its maintenance, not only for the generation that is, but for those that are to be.

These, we take it, are propositions, to which all good citizens at once accede.—But, let us ask, if all are equally prompt to award them security? No cool-minded man can have looked upon some of the scenes of partizan violence, which have unfortunately occurred recently, in the midst of the great excitement which is over the country, with any other emotions than those of the deepest regret. It is certain that the only true course to protect our own rights is to be ever vigilant in the protection of the rights of others. There may be—there will always be—differences of political opinions. This is inseparable from the nature of mankind and the character of our free institutions. But, because one man thinks,' or chooses to act one way, and another exactly opposite no cause can arise for outrage or assault. It should be the glory of our popular elections, that every man should peaceably go to the polls and vote agreeably to his own unbiassed impressions; and he who seeks to thwart this privilege violates the very spirit of the constitution and the laws.

Deeply, therefore, have we been pained to read accounts of personal violence in any quarter; and in no instance have we deemed it desirable to repeat them in the columns of this paper, knowing as we well do that in a violent political excitement scenes may sometimes be enacted of which the actors would be heartily ashamed when the heated feeling has passed away. But we trust our readers will deem it not only proper but pertinent, that we should seriously ask attention of all partizans, to the incalculable evils of political violence in any shape. We are, and shall be for weeks to come in the midst of one of the warmest political contests which has ever occurred in this country—and it will especially become the character of all good citizens, while they are free in the maintenance of their own rights, to do nothing in any form whatever to interfere with those of other electors. [Phil. Cour.

VOTING. It has often been said that it is the duty of every citizen to offer his suffrage at an election. It is a more imperative duty to vote with circumspection and propriety. It is better not to vote at all than to vote as some do; either in opposition to their better judgment, or without such a knowledge of facts as may enable them to form an opinion, or with such false impressions as must make their opinions erroneous. In the same ratio that the duty of voting is important, (and that it is important all will admit,) in the same ratio should care and caution be employed in deciding how, or for whom we shall vote. To vote without minutely examining the respective claims of parties, principles and candidates to our support, is to vote foolishly, and perhaps mischievously. We should for some time previous to exercising the right of suffrage, keep both ears and both eyes open. We should see and hear all that is to be seen or said on either side. He who declines or forgoes this privilege, is a dolt, an ass, every knave's hobby, a convenient tool for every crafty rogue who may condescend to make use of him. If we cannot offer a sound reason for voting in the way we do, we had better forbear and leave the contest to be settled by others who are better acquainted with the grounds in dispute.—Observe, it is not offering a sound reason when we say,—"we vote thus because our party paper, or our stump orator recommends us to do so." On this ground we are more likely to be wrong than right, in the same proportion that dishonest stump orators and mendacious party papers out-number those which are fair, honest and entitled to credit. [Alexander's Messenger.

PAINT FOR BUILDINGS. Mechanics all have their own ways of doing matters, and too often try to make work look well without much durability. Spirits of turpentine is used most profusely in paints, when there exists the following serious objections to it: 1st. It is an extra cost, and 2dly. It decomposes and drives the oil into the wood, so that the paint on a little exposure to the weather cracks and falls off. The only apparent advantage it is, is that it dries the paint sooner than when it is put on without turpentine.—Some of the most experienced men of the country, now have paint put on with oil alone, without even boiling, and find that it adheres well and remains a sound coat much longer than when put on in any other way.

STEAM TO INDIA. The first steamer from Bombay to Suez on the Red Sea, was the Victoria. She was built of teak wood at Bombay, and cost $250,000. She started on her first trip from Bombay, on the 1st of April, arrived at Suez on the 21st, and anchored in the harbor of Bombay on the 6th of May—having made the trip both ways in 33 days. She was detained at Aden, at the straits of Babel Mandeb, over 39 hours. It is believed that she can accomplish the whole in 30 days. By the Victoria, news was received from London, via Malta and Alexandria, in *thirty-two* days! Formerly, on shipboard, round the Cape of Good Hope, it took *four months*.

Distressing. Mr. Moses Hilton of Wiscasset, while excavating a bank of earth last week, near that place, was crushed to death by the earth falling on him from the top of the bank. He was an industrious young man, aged twenty years, the youngest son of his mother, the hope of her declining years, and she a widow.—[Maine Cultivator.

It is estimated that 270,000 votes were polled at the recent election in Ohio, being 69,000 more than were ever polled at any previous election.

PRIDE AND EXTRAVAGANCE. A slight exposition now and then of the way in which we "simple republicans" live will do no harm; for the means of acquiring information as to our national income and outgo are not always within the reach of the people. The last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains some information of much value to the general reader, and goes to show that we are not exactly the plain, calculating, money-making people that some modern travellers have pronounced us. Our institutions, it is true, are republican as they partake of the nature and spirit of our government, but society is the mere ape of foreign aristocracy, and we are as fond of our luxuries as most other people. "Hard times" is a stereotyped complaint, and the embarrassed condition of the country is made a great political scare-crow. This is all right enough, the contending parties must have some weapons to fight with, else how would the conflict proceed? But while all these complaints were making, we last year paid to France and England, principally the former, *twenty four millions* of dollars for silks and satins, Gro de Nap, Gro de Rhine, Poult de Soui, and Taglioni shawls, a large part of which consisted of articles used merely for ornament.

In the younger days of our beloved country the American girls did not dream of such things as Taglioni shawls—their mantles were the products of their own spinning wheels and looms—but with education comes refinement, and, of course its motley cousin, fashion. More than two millions were paid last year for silk and worsted, seven millions for worsted stuff goods—one million for laces, nearly the same for leghorn and straw hats and bonnets, being about twenty-five millions of dollars for the ladies alone! whose vanity and nice ideas of fashion must be gratified. Nor are the gentlemen without their share of foreign luxuries. Three millions for wine, being six millions of gallons, and one million for cigars—the quantity puffed away being ninety-three millions! Including coffee, tea, spices, spirits, &c. amongst the luxuries, more than fifty millions of dollars, nearly one third of our entire imports, expended in luxury and extravagance.

Our citizens have lost millions of dollars in endeavoring to establish the silk business in this country, as the great morus multicaulis mania will prove, yet silks are imported into this country free of duty, and consequently we are encouraging foreign manufacturers to the utter ruin of our own, and acquiring a taste for foreign luxuries, when we would most assuredly display more patriotism, were we to advance the products of our own industry. The St. Louis Gazette in a very sensible article on the subject, remarks—"It has generally been considered the most just and reasonable policy to tax the luxuries of life, if taxes must be laid, while, by our present tariff, we tax the necessaries of life and introduce luxuries free of duty. We tax the poor man's salt and clothing and release the rich from a tax on their splendid habiliaments. We give employment to foreign silk growers and reduce our own to beggary. Is this in accordance with the genius of republicanism? Not, certainly, as we understand it. In our trade with England, and most other nations, our exports pay for our imports, but France brings us in debt ten or twelve millions annually." [Baltimore Ocean.

[From the Buffalo Commercial of Wednesday week.]

GALE ON LAKE HURON AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF 150 PERSONS. By passengers who came in the Great Western last night, we learn that a heavy gale has been raging on Lake Huron for several days, doing much damage to vessels and endangering the lives of many persons. Among the vessels mentioned as having suffered, is the new and elegant steamboat Missouri, Capt. Wilkins. This vessel left our port for the upper lakes, on the 20th inst. with 150 tons of merchandize and 150 passengers, forty of whom were females.

On Friday last the Missouri encountered the gale when she was some 30 miles from shore, and from what has been gathered, her situation and those on board must have been deplorable. Soon after the blow commenced, the brick work and connecting pipe of the boilers became loose, which compelled the engineer to quench the fire, in order that the disaster might be remedied. Before this was accomplished, however, the force of the waves carried away the rudder post, thus rendering the vessel entirely unmanageable.

In this situation she lay rolling at the mercy of the elements, all of thirty-six hours, and so imminent was the danger that all on board, save the captain and a few others, yielded to their fears, and in a circle of small compass assembled together in the cabin, and prepared by prayer for the fate that threatened them.

Although at every swell of the waves the upper deck moved to and fro, and the hold was four feet deep with water, Captain Wilkins was firm in his belief to save the boat and those on board. All the goods upon the deck were cast overboard, embracing some ten tons of crockery, hardware, &c. In the hurry was also thrown over a small part of the baggage belonging to the passengers. This relieved the boat considerably, and by continued exertions, Captain W. succeeded in getting the vessel under command again, and finally returning to Detroit in safety, to the infinite delight and thankfulness of all on board.

To the indomitable and persevering spirit of Capt. Wilkins may be ascribed the preservation of those under his protection. His boat is a new one, perfect in all her arrangements, and belongs mainly to C. M. Reed, of Erie.

It is believed that 225,000 votes were polled at the recent election in this State, the largest number ever polled on any occasion in Pennsylvania. [Philadelphia Courier.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steam packet Britannia arrived at this port this morning, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 20th of October. We give a brief account of their contents.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF FRANCE! The Paris Moniteur of Thursday evening, 9 o'clock, says:—"The King was fired at this evening, at 6 o'clock, as he passed the Quay of the Tuileries, going to St. Cloud. Neither the King, nor any of the persons accompanying him, was wounded. The assassin arrested, avows his crime. We learn in addition that he is a native of Marseilles, not connected with any recent society, and that he declares he wished to rid France of a tyrant. The three per cents at Fortoni's fell 1 per cent—from 72 to 71, and 70 to 60."

The Morning Chronicle says—"If the shot had taken effect at all, it would have hit the Queen and Adelaide, who were on the front seat of the carriage. The King was seated with his back to the horses, and according to his Majesty's invariable custom, had let down the glass, and leaned out of the window to return the salute of the soldiers at the guard house, who were presenting arms. His majesty, immediately after the shot had been fired, made a sign, to show that no one in the carriage was hurt."

The Gazette des Turbunaux, observes; Darmes expected that the King would take his seat in the carriage, with his face to the horses, but the Queen and Madame Adelaide being with him, his Majesty sat on the back seat. This was not observed by the assassin, until after he had levelled his piece, and it rendered his aim unsteady, so that the charge went partly over and partly in front of the carriage. His Majesty's first care on arriving at Saint Cloud was to examine the wounds of those who were hit, and to assist in dressing with his own hands. Darmes almost incessantly repeats his regret at not having succeeded, talking with a degree of exultation of what the people would then have said of him, and the celebrity he would have gained. He also utters ferocious and incoherent declamations against tyrants and traitors, about the rights of an oppressed people, &c. Several persons were arrested yesterday. One is connected with the carbine used by Darmes, the value of which, from its rich ornaments, rendered it difficult to account for its being in his possession. Allaux, a lithographical printer, who has been several times in prison, under charges of political offences, and particularly involved in the gunpowder affair, had also been taken again into custody."

The Britannia, Capt. Charles Judkins, left Liverpool on the 20th at three o'clock, P. M. She arrived at her dock about half past 8 this morning; thus making her passage from dock to dock in 13 days and 15½ hours. The Britannia brought out 63 passengers, and an immense letter bag.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA. Admiral Elliot arrived at Singapore on the 16th of June, together with the Blonde, 44 and Pylades, 13, and sailed again for China on the 18th of June. Lord George Churchill, of her majesty's ship Druid, died at Macao, on the 2d of June, of dysentery.

The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The English expedition had not arrived.

EGYPT. The Levant mail received by express, brings letters from Alexandria, to the 27th of last month. The consuls of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, left Alexandria on the 23d, the day after communication had been received from Constantinople of the Sultan's deposition of Mehemet Ali. The consuls went on board an Austrian steamer which had brought the order from the Porte. The English merchants were in a state of great alarm.

The pasha had declared, that notwithstanding the departure of the consuls and the decree of deposition he would not stop the Indian mails. He had given the officers of the Turkish fleet permission to leave Egypt; many of them had consequently gone on board the Asia.

The British naval force under Admiral Stopford now consists of thirten line-of-battle ships, six frigates, two steam frigates, besides numerous smaller ships-of-war, and nine steam-vessels.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th September, state that the news of the successful attack on Beyrout was received there with universal rejoicings. Three thousand additional troops were immediately ordered to be despatched to the theatre of war.

Despatches, direct from Alexandria to Toulon, and which are dated the 3d inst. have arrived in Paris. The English ships were continuing to bombard the small towns on the Syrian coast, and were landing Turks there.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian government has stopped, on the frontier, six hundred and fifty horses, bought for account of the French government. A despatch has been sent to Berlin, demanding an explanation on the subject, and threatening reprisals should the frontier continue closed. The French government has also sent a note to Turin, demanding explanations of the armaments now going on in Piedmont.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. *Saturday Oct.* 17. The demand for cotton to-day has been very limited, not more than 2000 bags having been sold, which consists chiefly of American descriptions, and all to the trade. There is no alterations in the price.

Monday, Oct. 19. To-day there has been a very dull cotton market, not more than 2500 bags of all kinds having been sold. There is a willingness to meet the demand, and last Friday's prices are obtained with difficulty.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

HABITS OF THE QUEEN. *Hints to the Young Ladies*. We take the subjoined from an Irish paper (the Monitor:) "The Queen is, as is generally known, an early riser, seldom being in bed later than half-past seven, except on the mornings after her state balls, or on those few occasions when she honors the parties of the nobility with her presence. Her bell is wrung about eight o'clock for the "dressers," and by nine Her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and the Household are at breakfast. The time occupied at the meal is about half an hour, when Her Majesty, if the weather permits, enjoys the air in the pleasure garden attached to Buckingham Palace. This garden covers a space of about forty acres. Here the Queen frequently remains an hour, and is accompanied by some of the household or by the Prince.

CAPITAL OF GREAT BRITAIN. The grand total capital represented by all the property in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at £3,620,000,000. The value of all sorts of public property is £103,000,000. The value of lands, ships, canals, rail roads, mines, horses, timber, [illegible] &c. is estimated at £2,945,000,000. The value of all sorts of furniture, apparel, plate, specie, money in chancery, savings banks, &c., estimated at $580,000. The national debt is about £764,000,000.

ILLUSTRATION OF EARLY RISING. "The difference between rising at six and eight in the course of forty years, amounts to twenty thousand hours, or eight years, one hundred and twenty-one days, [illegible] hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same if ten years of life were added, in which we could command eight hours a day for the cultivation of the mind." [Farmer's Cabinet.

A subscriber says there are some folks who make a regular practice of borrowing his paper, and his general opinion of such people, is simply this:—They are meaner than dirt, uglier than sin, more contemptible than skunks, and fit only to associate with the Camanches, who have neither honor, honesty, nor the fear of God before their eyes. All this they are for the paltry sum of a newspaper subscription. [Hartford Review.

A PLEASANT TOWN. The Michigan Advocate, published at Jackson, says—"We have in this village one distillery in operation, and one in the progress of erection, one ball alley, three billiard rooms, fifteen places for retailing spirituous liquors, and the state prison!"

Definition of Cherub. A lady, married of course, was once troubled with a squalling brat whom she always addressed as "my *cherub*." Upon being asked why she gave it that appellation, she replied, "Because it is derived from *cherubim*, and the Bible says, the cherubim "*continually do cry*."

The following specimen of orthography is like some we have seen in this city:—
deer Frend if yew kood kommerdate
weth the lone uf 2 & 6 punts i wood
Xstreamli thank fool as ime at prezent
a vere em bare assd kundishun
yourz & Sufferih
high rum jonsun
[Philadelphia Courier.]

Softening the Expression. "That's a thundering big lie!" said Tom. "No," replied Dick, "it's only a fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity." Harry took off his hat, elevated his eyes and held his tongue.

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, (who resided at a distance, expected in a short time to be married) "you are getting very thin." "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am, and when you see me next, I think you may see a *rib*."

"Make me a superfine suit of [illegible] and I shall remain your everlasting debtor," said a gentleman who was being measured by a tailor. "Heaven forbid," piously ejaculated the *operative*.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, [illegible] Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, [illegible] Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, [illegible] Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', [illegible] mut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business [illegible] to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South [illegible]

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.